The Rights of Foreign Residents Fully Set Forth.

The second chapter of the diplomatic correspondence relating to the dispute between this Government and the Kingdom of Italy, arising out of the lynching at New Orleans. has been made public by the State Department at Washington. It consists of Premier Rudini's reply to Secretary Blaine's first letter, and of Secretary Blaine's reply to Italy's

second demand.

The Secretary's reply, which was the subject of the conference between the President, the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary Moore was furnished the Marquis Imperali, in charge of the Italian Legation, who immediately sent it by cable to Rome.

The salient points of Secretary Blaine's letter, in which he quotes the Marquis Imperiali's last note of April 2d, are as fol-

lows:
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1891.
The Marquis Imperiali, Charge & Affair.
SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Thursday, Api 2, 1891. It contains a second telegram from the Marquis Rudini, a part of which I here quote: "The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of nave been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Govern-ment now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed."

This Government certainly had no desire This Government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was delivered at the State Department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand, and expressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

"Rome, March 24, 1891.—Italian Misster, Washington, D. C.:. Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects aconitted by the American

Italian subjects acquitted by the American Magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of authorities. Our right, therefore, mand and obtain the punishment Our right, therefore, to demurderers and an indemnity for the vic-tims is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken, I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of His Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice. "RUDINI"

The words underscored are precisely which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the sat-lafaction of this Government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Ital-

lan Government.
You quote in your nots another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2, these words:
"Meanwhile His Majesty's Government

takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal Government recognizes that an in-demnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries.' If the Marquis Rudini will carefully ex-

amine my note of April 1, he will discover that I did not "recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two coun-What I did say was in answer to Baron

Fava's assertion that the United States Gov-ernment refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my re-ply: "The United States, so far from reply: "The United States, so tar from the fusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation who may have been wronged by them under the of the rights secured to them under the treuty with the United States concluded

February 26, 1871.

The Merquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might "be wronged by a violation of a treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been vio-

Upon this point the President, with suffi-cient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations on the general subject submitted to the judgment of the Italian Government. As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion the President re-calls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webter in 1851, when he was Secretary of State

under President Fillmore.
In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish Consul was located, and time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were inwolved in the losses, which in the aggregate were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the intelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly two hundred citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition.

Provision is made in the Revised Civi-Code of Louisiana (Articles 2314, 2316 and 2324) for redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the

The Government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argu-ment and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to this Government and due to the Government of Staly to point out certain differences of which the Government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice.

dent directed the Attorney-General to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all the facts connected therewith He has not yet received the official If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of th United States, the case will be presented to it shall be found, as seems probable, that this direction do no more than to urge upon done in his telegram to the Governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.
The United States did not by the treaty

property of Italian subjects resident within

ur territory.

The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen. Foreign dents are not made a favored class.

It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty un-der the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a fregion resident is not the act of the upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government, or of its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is believed that no claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of community have connived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger, have be guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary pre-

If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeable to our treaty with Italy, and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public of-ficers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper source or information of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and afterward to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, such circumstances feel that a cas was established that should be submitted to the consideration of Congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian

mbjects who had lost their lives by lawiess violence. Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI, the Russian author

reads, writes and receives his friends in his

SENATOR-ELECT PALMER, of Illinois, is a

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, the Russian Am

EMIN PASHA has been heard from. A car-

avan sent to the coast by him has arrived at

Bagamoyo. It brings a consignment of ivory valued at \$20,000.

PASTEUR, the French scientist, is famous

for his absent mindedness. It is said that he would frequently forget to eat his dinner if some one aid not remind him of it.

ADELAIDE RISTORI, the Italian actress, is nearly seventy years old, but she is still a beautiful woman. Her figure is straight and

married more than 5000 runaway couples

within twenty-one years. The Squire is now eighty-two years old, and hale and hearty. SENATOR WASHBURN, of Minnesota, has

so many Scandinavians in his constituency that he has decided to visit Norway and Sweden this summer to study the original

Dr. Wm. I. HARRIS, the United States

Commissioner of Education, is a tall, straight and rather thin man. His beard is short

and all gray. He speaks rapidly and easily and is a very entertaining talker.

ERNEST HORNUNG, the new Australian writer whose work is becoming very popular

in England, is a mere boy in years, not yet having reached the age of twenty-one. He began to write stories in despair of making a success in mercantile life.

THE late General Albert Pike was an un-

known man when he first got into the magazines. He was a pioneer in the wilds of Arkansas when his "Hymns to the Gods," published in Blackwood's Magazine, excited

JOHN STEPHENSON, of New York, who

built the first American horse car, is more

than eighty years old, but still vigorous and energetic. His mind is yet busy with inven-

tions, and he can accomplish as much work

MRS. T. DEWITT TALMAGE is a busy wo

man, most of her time being devoted to helping her husband in his literary and pastoral work. She takes entire charge of her hus-

band's mail and is frequently up soon after day-break to open it. Many of his letters she answers herse!".

BOTH the parents of Congressman Mc-

Kinley are living at the old home in Canton, Ohio, aged eighty-four and eighty-two respectively. The Congressman is the baby of the family, at the age of fifty-four. He has a brother who is Consul at Hawaii, and the two brothers have not met in fifteen years.

FRANK STOCKTON, the author, dictates all

his novels at the rate of 1000 words a morn ing. He has the entire plot of the novel, with its dramatic situations and even por-

tions of the conversations, mapped out in his head before he has a word of it put on paper. He is a dark-faced man, with jet black hair

HUMBERT J., King of Italy, was born

March 14, 1844, and was the eldest son of Victor Emanuel, the first King of United Italy. He succeeded his father in 1878. He

married in 1863 his cousin, Margherita, daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa. The heir apparent, Victor Emanuel, Prince of

A SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

The South's Products and Resources

to be Exhibited at Raleigh, N. C.

The fourteen Southern States, and New

Mexico and Arizona, have joined in establish-

ing in the city of Raleigh, the capital of

North Carolina, a Permanent Exhibit of

their products and resources. This effort is

made under the direction of the several State

governments. The location is an admirable one. The two principal railroad systems of

the South pass through Raleigh. The Rich-

mond & Danville has a traffic combination

with the Pennsylvania Railroad; and the

Seaboard Air Line has connected with it the Old Dominion Line and the Bay Line of

steamships, making direct routes of travel between Raleigh and the Northern cities.

The Permanent Exhibit opens May 15th, 1891. From the 1st of October to the 1st of

December, 1891, a great Southern Exposition

will be held. The Southern people fully un

derstand that their section is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruits, vegeta-bles and all agricultural crops; and that the

Northern States are the manufacturing sec-tion of the Union. Therefore, Northern man-ufacturers and dealers in machinery and

manufactured goods are invited to join with the South and show at the Southern Expo-sition the latest labor saving devices of every

Another feature will be an exhibit showing

the advancement of the colored race, man-aged entirely by themselves. Each Southern State will have its special colored commis-

sioner who will preside over and have the control of the exhibit from his State. This exhibit will in itself draw thousands of peo-

ple from all over the land, to learn of the

progress made by this people who, less than a generation ago, were in slavery.

Hon. John T. Patrick, the leader in indus-

trial progress in the Southern States, has

been made Secretary, and has already estab-

lished his headquarters at Raleigh, N. C. His efforts for the past ten years, to bring

about friendly business relations between

Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce

of all large Southern cities.

Mr. Patrick is not only Secretary of the

about Southern subjects. This is done through

Commerce and Immigration Bureaus all over

certainly a very systematic arrangement.

quirer receives directly and authentically the information desired. This is all done

without any cost to the inquirer; as the Southern States have joined in sustaining

FIVE OF THEM DROWNED.

sized at St. Louis.

A skiff in which twelve young men were

driven into an eddy below the Pitts-

burg dike and capsized. Five of the

men were drowned and the others escaped only by desperate exertion. Those who were drowned were John Bourg, Jr., John McMahon, Adam Brush, Jack O'Con-

nor and Robert Guion.

The skiff darted away so rapidly that none of them could catch it, and it was a desperate undertaking to swim out of the eddy to the shore. Tony Bardal, when nearly exhausted, caught a floating log and clung to it until he was rescued by the tug Mulligan. In the boat was the pet dog of John Bourg and she had swam nearly to the bank when she turned and saw her master struggling in the water. She immediately swam back to him and he clasped his arms about her neck and both went down together. None of the bodies has yet been recovered.

None of the bodies has yet been recovered.

agement of this organization.

nor and Robert Guion.

and dark eyes.

Naples, was born in 1869.

in a day as a man many years his junior.

the admiration of literary Europe.

graceful and her voice strong and clear. SQUIRE BEASLEY, of Aberdeen, Ohio, has

master, has given a \$2500 library to a on the Orkney Islands.

being estimated to be worth \$100,000.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

PROMINENT PEOPLE. THE Governor-General of Canada costs the people of that Dominion nearly \$1,000,-

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Pittsburg iron man of only moderate fortune, his estate Ex-EMPEROR DOM PEDRO, of Brazil, accompanied by his daughter and grandson, visited Queen Victoria at Grasse, France. bassador in Berlin, reports to the Czar that his post is untenable, and begs to be recalled.

tor. As the train drew out of the station the President stood on the rear platform of the last car, and removing his hat, bowed a good-bye to those waiting to see him off.
The party consisted of the following-named persons. The President and Mrs.

named persons. The President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Secretary Rusk, Marshall D. M. Ransdell, Mr. aud Mrs. George Boyd, Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the President's stenographer; Major Satger of the army, and representatives of the Press Association.

train. Private Secretary Halford is detained in Washington by the illness of his wife. Secretary Rusk will accompany the party only as far as Galveston, Texas.

The Presidential train consists of five cars

standard color, with the lettering and orna-mentation in gold. One car is inscribed "The Presidential Train." Next to the locomotive is the car Atazalan, library and smoker, with large compartment for the storage of baggage. Behind the Atazalan is the dining car, Gor-

drawing-room car Ideal, containing one large apartment exquisitely upholstered in white, and the woodwork painted white. At the rear and of the train is the observaarge windows of the latter set with fine

French plate glass.

The ample platform back of this room is inclosed by a richly wrought and highly polished railing, from behind which plat-form addresses will be made at points where the stop is too brief for leaving the train.

where, in the evening, a reception in his hon-or was given by Colonel E. J. Sanford. The President's train arrived at Roanoke, Va., at 8:50 o'clock in the morning having made the run from Washington on schedule time. There were no special incidents on the route. Fifteen minutes were special incidents on the route. Fifteen minutes were spent at Lynchburg for the purpose of shifting the train from the Richmond and Danville Road to the Norfolk and Western. A large crowd was gathered at the station, but there was no demonstration. Another brief stop was made at Blue Ridge, where a crowd gathered at the station. The reception at gathered at the station. The reception at Roanoke was enthusiastic. The President shook hands with many hundred people, and in response to repeated demands made a in response to repeated demands made a short speech. Mrs. Harrison was presented with a handsome bouquet. Many people obtained the President's autograph. Radford, Tenn., acknowledged the honor of the President's visit in a cordial way. Many of the inhabitants were assembled at the station, and they cheered the President heartily. All the villages along the route wore a holiday appearance the people cheered lustily when they observed the President. The students of William and Henry of Randolph and Macon Colleges gave yent to their college cries as Colleges gave vent to their college cries as the train moved slowly past. All the pub-lic schoolhouses and many private business houses were decorated with flags. Greeneville, Tenn., the home of Andrew Johnson, was specially cordial in its welcome to the Presidential party, one feature of which was the waving of flags and the tooting of horns. The President here again addressed the people. President here again address The next stopping place was Johnston City, Tenn. There were about 3000 enthusiastic persons gathered around a gayly decorated stand in the public square. The city was decorated for the occasion, and displayed a profusion of flags and bunting. The President addressed the assemblage and then sped

to Atlanta, Ga. The Presidential party ar ived at Chattanooga at 8:30 o'clock the depot representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and public officials met the Presi-lent and escorted him and his party in cariages to the foor of Lookout Mountain. where cars were taken for the summit.

The track of the Western and Atlanta Railroad, over which the train proceeded from Clarksville to Atlanta, marked the line of the route taken by General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. on his famous march to the sea.
Reseca proved the most interesting to the
President of all places along the line of the
road. At Kingston and Carterville the
President made brief speeches. Marietta was
the only stop made before reaching Atlanta. Greeted by the din caused by the blowing of thousands of steam whistles, the train entered Atlanta. A special car, containing one of the heavy guns of the Atlanta Artillery, ran in advance of the Presidential train, the cannon firing as the car rolled ou. When the car stopped Governor Northen, with a large delegation of Atlanta's best-known citizens, received the party, which after a few words of greetwas taken for a drive around the city After the drive, which consumed two or three hours, the party dined in their special train and went to the State Capitol at 7 o'clock, where the President held a public reception. At the Executive Mansion at nine o'clock, the Presidential party saw the social side of Atlanta life. Here Mrs. Northen invited about one hundred of Atlanta's leading society adies to assist her in the reception to the ladies of the party.

## FROM THE TOMB.

A Family Bible Found in a Coffin Furnishes Needed Proof.

A curious story of the preservation of records in a tomb has been developed at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the discovery of the inheritance of a fortune. Mrs. Sidney Hendricks, of that city, has been informed that she has fallen heir to \$2,000,000 from the estate of an uncle long since dead. Isaac Phillips, from whom the estate descends, was born May 2, 1766, at Easton, Mass. He went South in 1813 engaged in the slave trade and accumulated a large fortune. Of this he deposited the cash in the Manhattan Bank, of New York City, and invested the rest in land at Long Branch, and in Holeston, S. C., and in houses and lots in Baltimore. The cash now in the Manhattan Bank aggregates \$5,-

He died in 1834, his wife and only child having previously died. In 1871 the heirs began to search for facts to prove their right to the property. On an application to the courts to compel the Manhattan Bank to dis-

dropped.

The next thing was to get an authentic record of his birth. It was finally discovered that the family Bible of good old Baptist Deacon Phillips, Isaac's father, had descended to Isaac's brother, Jacob, and that it had been buried in the offic with Jacob's it had been buried in the coffin with Jacob's daughter, Susanna, on June 4, 1866, in the Washington Street Cemetery at Easton. Permission was obtained from the selectmen a few days ago to open the grave. The family Bible was found somewhat decayed, but

which Mrs. Hendricks is heir to one-third, the other heirs being her two brothers, Wil-liam T. Carroll, a manufacturer of patented articles at Worcester, Mass., and Daniel W. Carroll, a machinist of Canton, Mass.

Eastern and Middle States BAUMGARDNER, EBERMAN & Co., coal and lumber dealers at Lancaster, Penn., bave as-

A FOREST fire near Plymouth, Mass., destroyed over 1000 acres of young pine and oak timber.

THE Republicans were successful in the by-election in Providence, R. I. The fiftieth anniversary of the first issue of the New York Tribune was celebrated at the Metropolitan Opera House; addresses were made by W. H. McElroy, George Williams Curtis, Charles A. Dana, William McKinley, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew and R. G. Horr.

Four Italians, Carmelo Carria, aged twenty-six; Tony Long, aged twenty: Tony Jediun, aged twenty-five, and Nicolo Marchese, aged twenty-three, were boating, on Miller's River at Orange, Mass., when they went too near the rapids near the New Home Sewing Machine Company's works.

Home Sewing Machine Company's works, and were swept over the dam and drowned. THE steamship Anglia arrived at New York City with 153 survivors of the wrecked

CORONER WAKEFIELD has received a letter from A. Meyhaues Mujiga, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, asking for all possible infor-mation regarding the Italian who was killed at the Morewood (Penn.) riot.

BARON FAVA, the recalled Italian Minister. sailed from New York for France by the steamship La Gascogne. In the morning be-fore the steamship sailed he remained in his stateroom and would receive no visitors.

PATRICK BARRY, thirty-one years, old and Frank Brown, forty years old, were fatally scalded by the collapse of a hot-water tank at the Empire Oil Works, Brooklyn, N. Y. THOMAS BAUMGARDNER, at one time the wealthiest citizen of Lancaster, Penn., has made an assignment. His liabilities are esti-mated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000; assets

probably small. THE Arcade, a T-shaped brick building. five stories high, the largest business block in Elizabeth, N. J., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over \$250,000.

Ann Lockwood, sixty-five, died at her home in North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., from injuries inflicted by her husband, Jesse Lockwood, seventy years of age, who was insane from the grip.

CAPTAIN CHORGE HENRY MACKENZIE, the famous chess p. yer, was found dead in bed at New York City. Heart trouble is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He was a descendant of an old Scotch family, and was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, on

Quo warranto proceedings have been begun by Judge Morris, the Democratic Gu ernatorial claimant against Governor Bulke-ley and Lieuterant-Governor Merwin before Judge Prentice at Hartford, Conn.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN head of of Elijah W. Halford, Private Secretary to cattle and three acres of sheds at the East Liberty (Penn.) Stock Yards were destroyed The cattle stampeded and rushed valid for many years. into the flames.

South and West.

HAMPTON NELSON and Centry Butler, colored, were hanged at Sumter, S. C., on a double gallows, for the murder of Captain John Maxey, a well known planter, a few months ago.

WILLIAM BATES, who murdered Policeman Harper, was taken from the jail at Kenton, Ohio, by a mob of about fifty men and hanged. The mob gained entrance to the jail by breaking down the door. GEORGE MADISON DRAKE, of Tennessee

has been appointed by the Postmaster-General chief clerk of the Foreign Mail Bureau of the Postoffice Department. Ex-Governor Waterman, of California,

died a few days ago at San Diego, Cal., of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., on December 15, 1826. WORD has reached Walla Walla, Wash-

word has reached walla walla, washington, that Chief Homely of the Cuyuse Indians, dropped dead of heart disease at his camp on the Columbia River. Homely captured and beheaded "Withered Arm Egan," the Bannock chief, in 1878. THE Right Rev. Bishop Richard Gilmonr

Roman Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, died at St. Augustine, Fla. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 23, 1824. GRANVILLE RICHARDS and his wife, of Cecil County, Md., were aroused by the pres-ence of two men in their room. Mrs. Richards arose and was shot in the neck, and Mr. Richards on going to her rescue was shot jured.

THE four and six-year-old daughter and son of a cattleman named Johnson were chased into the river near Fouca, Indian Territory, by a cow and were drowned.

A FREIGHT train collided with a work train on the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad, between Tyron City and Melrose, N. C. Five colored train hands were killed and several

FARMER HOLCOMB, of Laceuter, Washington, put some giant powder in his stove The powder expleded, demolishing the house and setting fire to the ruins. Two daughte of Holcomb, aged fourteen and sixteen years respectively, were instantly killed, and Hol-comb and his wife were fatally injured.

## Washington.

makers of patented things was formed in Washington.

THE President appointed ex-Congressman Lorenzo Crounse, of Nebraska, to be Assist-ant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of General Batcheller, resigned.

An expansion joint in a fourteen-inch AN expansion joint in a fourteen-inch steam pipe in the main boiler house at the Washington Navy Yard blew out, seriously injuring Lieutenant Commander Pendleton of the navy and John C. Hardester, an engine tender.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR returned to Washington from his tour of inspection of the military posts in the South and West.

WAR Department officials say that splendid results are ensuing from the recent legisla-tion in the interest of enlisted men. It is not only shown by the decrease in desertion but by the spirit of content that scems pravail throughout the service.

SECRETARY BLAINE called at the White House with Senor Zegarra, the retiring Peruvian Minister, who presented his letters of recall to the President. The usual farewell courtesies were exchanged.

THE President has appointed Alonzo Spencer, of New York, to be United States Spencer, of New York, to be Chicago Consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Edwin A. Berry, of Fiorida, Consul at Santos, A. Berry, of Fiorida, Consul at Charles F. Brazil. The President appointed Charles F A. Bielby, of Florida, to be a Commissione of the World's Fair for Florida. W. J Edbrooke, of Chicago, has been appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

GENERAL F. B. SPINOLA, member of the House of Representatives from the Tenth District of New York, died at Washington. He has been very ill since the adjournment of Congress. He was born at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New York, March 19,

THE President accepted the resignation of United States Treasurer Huston and Enos H. Nebeker, of Indiana, was appointed to succeed him. THE War Department is taking steps to

secure more ground in the vicinity of New York City for coast defences. Three mortar batteries, capable of throwing shells six miles, will be built as a further defence of the eastern entrance to New York harbor. An effort will soon be made by the United States Treasury Department to get in circulation a part of the mass of \$21,000,000 in fractional silver and minor coins which is

THE formal order has been issued by Sec. retary Noble extending the civil service rules over a portion of the Indian service. It was decided at the last moment not to include the farmers in classification at present.

piled up in the Treasury Department.

Foreign. THE Queen of England has appointed the Royal Labor Commission. Lord Harting-ton's name heads the list.

An explosion occurred in the powder magazine adjoining the Sultan's palace in Zanzibar, Africa. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty injured.

THE Belgian Government has raised Ant-verp to the rank of a first class port. THE Liberals won a sweeping victory in Prince Edward Island. Four members re-signed their seats in the Legislature to be-

come candidates for the Dominion House of Commons. The elections to fill the vacancie resulted in the return of four opposition candidates. This defeats the Government and will compel them to either resign or dissolve and make a general appeal to the

GENERAL BIBER, who represented the State of Nevada at the Paris Exhibition of 1839, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Zurich for swindling.

JUAN RODERIGUES, an express clerk, and the driver of an express wagon, were shot dead by outlaws near Ler.

A Mexico, and the express wagon robbed. THE Government of Chili has declared closed the ports of Chanaral, Taltal, Antofagasta, Ocopilla, Iquiqua, Calctabueno, Junin and Pisagua. All vessels attempting to trade with those ports are liable to confis-

LAMBERT'S felt works in Augsburg, Ger-nany, were burned, as were the Hullersen many, were burned, as were the paper works Total loss, \$800,000. KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has received Colonel Grant, United States Minister at Vienna, who is visiting Rome.

ford, England, were dispersed by troops. THE people of Sheffield, England, are suf-fering from the grip.

to proceed. GENERAL ROCA, Brazilian Minister of the

RIOTING was renewed by the striking weavers at Bradford, England. The mobnumbered at least 20,000 persons. The street lamps were extinguished by the rioters. The military, police and special constables charged and dispersed the mob. Many persons were injuried.

JOSEPH ZUCKERMAN, a well-known and wealthy New York broker, committed suicide beside the grave of his daughter Rosa in

THE spotted fever is spreading rapidly at Mesquite, Texas. There have been four more deaths from the disease.

the President, died at her home, the Elsmere,

as the Congressional Committee to attend the funeral of General Spinola in New York: Messrs. Cummings, Tracy and Ketcham, of New York; Springer, of Illinois; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Tucker, of Virginia.

Knightsbridge, England.

A TELEGRAM from Chili states that 3000 of President Balmaceda's adherents have been vanquished by the insurgents, with heavy losses, at Copiano.

ITALY has 300,000 idle people. Paris has women street cleaners. New York has a peddlers' union. WISCONSIN has adopted Labor Day New York has a Japanese carpenter.

NEW YORK carvers will open a co-opera tive shop.

BEAVER FALLS, Wis., has a co-operative flint glass company.

labor supply bureau, where employers must come for men. In Australia telegraph wires were cut and trains conveying troops to the shearer's strike were wrecked.

Last year there were over 23,000 families forcibly evicted in New York City, owing to their inability to pay their rent.

ployed on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and their average pay is \$112 a month. THE Italian Minister of Agriculture has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to require workingmen to insure their lives and against accident.

miners of Germany is an increase of wages wherever the profit of the mines is increasing. A general demand for an advance of twenty-five per cent. will be made.

THE letter-carriers in Holland have one day off every three weeks, and their wages amount to sixty-five cents per day of four-teen hours, in spite of the fact that there is a law providing for an eight-hour day for all

vestigating the subject of nationalities in that State, and reports that out of 3920 em-ployes of agricultural implement and iron works in Detroit, 1883 were Americans, 1158

THE municipal authorities of Stockholm Sweden, have adopted an ordinance according to which all laborers working for the city will be pensioned in case of disability caused nts while at work; the widows and orphans of city employes are also to receiv pensions amounting to thirty-five per cent of the salaries of their deceased husbands or

## TERRIFIC STORM IN TEXAS. Hailstones Big as Eggs, and Two

inches, drifting in many places a foot deep.
Trees were stripped of their foliage, and the
young fruit was swept from the limbs. Garden and field vegetation is badly damaged.
Scarcely a house in the city escaped with

whole window glass.

In the adjacent country the wind was as destructive as the hail. Large numbers of dwellings were blown down, baros were wrecked, and orchards and forests were laid waste. Fowls were killed in great numbers by the hailstones, and wild birds on the prairies were slaughtered by the hundreds. Cattle and horses were blown into wire fences, and many of them were killed out-

in a buggy to church near Era, Texas, were picked up by the whirlwind and carried several yards, the young lady falling in a wheat field and Mr. Finnie lodging on a barbed wire fence. He sustained serious injury, but the young lady was only slightly hurt.

A large Bentist church was blown down

which they were at the time of the storm, but so far nobody has been reported as killed. The stretch of country covered by the storm is twenty miles long and about the

The police authorities of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, have closed the Salva tion Army halls there, asserting that the Army is not recognized by the church. The Salvationists have appealed to President Pelligrini, on the ground that the action of the police is in violation of religious lib-

Indian Affairs says that there are 19,785 in dians who are church members.

# BIG BLAZE IN CHICAGO.

Thrilling Scenes at the Burning of a Museum.

The Total Loss Estimated at Over \$2,000,000.

The most extensive fire that has visited Chicago, Ill., in several years broke out late on a recent afternoon at Kohl & Middleton's Museum, on West Madison street. Within two hours \$2,000,000 worth of property was reduced to bare walls and ashes. The space reduced to bare walls and ashes. The space covered runs on the south side of Madison street from Union to within one building of Halstead street, including the museum, John M. Smith's immense furniture store and the adjoining building, Peat's four-story paper warehouse, on the opposite side of the street on corner of Union, the site of the first police station after the big fire of 1871, and the fine business block of the Haymarket Theatre, the best building of the west side. The Haymarket Theatre, in the rear of the business block, fortunately escaped without damage.

market Theatre, in the rear of the business block, fortunately escaped without damage. While the last performance was in progress on the ground floor of the museum a cloud of smoke broke from under the stage, followed almost instantaneously by a gust of flame. It is said the fire started from a "lamp juggles". The audicade which fortunately was gler." The audience, which fortunately was not as large as usual on afternoons, started

precipitately for the doors.

A wild panic followed among the 400 persons in the building, most of whom, however, were on the first floor, watching a variety performance. Those on the first floor were first apprised of their danger by the stamped on the upper flows and the stamped on the upper flows. were first apprised of their danger by the stampede on the upper floors, and as they arose to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front door, the fire appeared at the rear windows, increasing the terror of the crowd. The emergency brought out a hero in the person of a policeman, Patrick Sheehy. Forcing his way through the frightened seconle who were madly retarding each other. people who were madly retarding ea in the jam at the exit, he stationed at the head of the stairs, and drawing his revolver, declared his intention to kill the first person who refused to obey his orders. By coolness and determination he By coolness and determination he succeen quieting the panic, and with one excep everybody reached the street in safety. The exception was C. H. Messenger, a young man, who, before Officer Sheehy reached the man, who, before Officer Sheehy reached the stair landing, made a rush for the front of the building and throwing open the window jumped out into the street. He fell on the stone pavement and was unconscious when picked up. One old woman who was in this crowd fell when near the bottom of the stairs and broke her arm. She was picked up by friends and taken save in a carriage. up by friends and taken away in a carriage. The last of the clamoring scrambling crowd had hardly reached the sidewalk when the stage and auditorium were inveloped in flames, which spread rapidly to the upper floors used for the exhibition of curiosities. The monkeys were loose, and came down the fire escapes, and the snakes crawled helplessly about, hissing at the flames, while the inanimate curios made fuel for the fire.

The excitement among the freaks who were on exhibition on the third floor was pitiful. They were practically unable to help themselves, owing to their abnormal development or lack of development, and could only with dificulty be restrained from throwing themselves from the windows. Clarence Dale, the big-headed boy; Zola Lorenzo, the al-bino; Mme. Carver, the fat woman who weighs 900 pounds, and her son, who is a wee mite of a boy and exhibited as a midget, were on the platforms. Mme. Carver hobbled down from the platform, and, seizing the midget, dragged herself to the rear window and was about to throw the child out, when she was about to throw the child out, when she was restrained by Manager Belmont, who with difficulty escorted them down the stairways. A. D. LaFayette, the father of the big-headed boy, who was so top-heavy he could not walk alone, rushed to the assistance of his son, and while leading him out, found the albino almost blind, by recent of her wast ways groung about by reason at her weak eyes, groping about in the smoke. With the big-headed boy under his arm, he seized the albino, and dragged, rather than led, her to the stair-

dragged, rather than led, her to the stair-way and reached the street. It took forty fire engines and nearly 300 firemen to bring the fire under subjection. Several times it seemed as if the men would be compelled to abandon their engine intense was the heat, but cheared on by indefatigible superiors, they managed to with-stand the heat by turning the hose upon themselves. The nerve displayed by the firemen was heightened by the fact that all the time they knew at least a hundred barrels of oil were stored in the basement of the Smyth establishment, likely at anytime to create a terrible explosion.

On Smyth's building the total loss is \$300,-000, and stock \$500,000, with only \$175,000 insurance. Kohl & Middleton lose \$20,000, their insurance policy having expired last October. Beside this Kohl & Middleton lose a valuable stone and iron foundation for their new theatre on the extreme east.

Neely Brothers' store, east of the museum, was consumed; loss, \$20,000: insurance, \$12,000. A. Kaempfer, jeweler, carried a stock worth \$35,000, the bulk of which was secured in fireproof receptables.

On the opposite side of the street Peats

loses an aggregate of \$30,000, Senate Club House, \$30,000; Irmann, cigars, \$20,000; House, \$30,000; Irmann, cigars, \$20,000; tenants of Haymarket Theatre building, When the fire broke out Dr. J. Z. Bergeron was attending Mrs. Sarah Macks in a flat in one of the buildings subsequently

burned. When the fire got too close Dr. Bergeron seized the suffering woman, and wrapping her in blankets, descended three flights of stairs with his burden and carried her to a refuge near by. In less than fifteen minutes afine girl baby was born amid the crash of falling walls and the hoarse shouts of the firemen. Both mother and child are doing

THE Secretary of the Navy has made in-quiries regarding the condition of the old ironclads, and it is found that six of them the Nahant, Jason, Montauk, Nantucket Passaic and Wyandotte-could be put in fighting order within thirty days at an expense of \$10,000 each.

### THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. Beeves...... 3 50 @ 5 50

Milch Cows, com. to good 2	0 00 @45	00
Calves, common to prime	200 @7	50
Sheep	5 371/4@ 6	90
Lambs	6 25 @ 7	70
Hogs-Live	4 40 @ 5	55
Dressed	61/400	714
Flour-City Mill Extra		40
Patents	35 @ 6	00
	1 1740 1	2014
Rye-State	- (4	96
Barley-Two-rowed State	- @	80
Corn-Ungraded Mixed	79%@	80
Oats-No. 1 White	- @	63
Mixed Western	57 @	63
Hay-Fair to Good	50 @	55
Straw-Long Rye	80 @	85
Lard-City Steam	- @ 6	.50
Butter-State Creamery	24 @	26
Dairy, fair to good.	22 @	25
West. lm. Creamery	19 @	24
Factory	12 @	23
Cheese-State Factory	9%@	121/4
Skims-Light	10 @	101/4
Western	814@	111/2
Eggs-State and Penn	14/4@	15
2560 20000000000000000000000000000000000		

BUFFALO. Corn—No. 2, Yellow..... Barley-No. 2 Canada..... -BOSTON. Egg-Near-by. Seeds-Timothy, Northern. 2 00

Clover, Northern	10 @		
Hay—Fair	12 00 @		
Straw—Good to Prime	—		@
Butter—Firsts	24 @	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. Beef-Dressed weight.....	

Potatoes.....Butter—Creamery Extra....

Cheese-Part skims.....

4 @ 5⅓@ 6⅓@ 4⅓@ PHILADELPHIA. Flour—Penn. family...... —
Wheat—No. 2 Red. April. 1 17
Corn—No. 2 Mixed. April. 79
Oats—Ungraded White.... — 90

# TEMPERANCE.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN AMERICAN BREWISS There is now invested in breweries in this country £18,934,000 of English capital. The total sales of the eighty-zeven breweries and malt houses controlled by this British gold, for the fiscal year 1890, were 5,021,120 barrels, or nearly one-fifth of the total production for the whole country. These figures are from the April Brewer's Journal. To get some idea of the political power wielded by these vast interests, it should be stated that these breweries control largely the by these vast interests, it should be stated that these breweries control largely the selections through which their product is put upon the market, and that the retail price of 5,021,120 barrels of beer is from \$75,000,008 to \$100,000,000.-Voice.

## A FOURFOLD TRAGEDY.

A recent shocking drink tragedy of a four-fold character occurred at Batesville, In-diana, wherein a frenzied drunken hote-keeper, mad with jealousy, shot his wife in the head with a revolver, then shot through the heart his three-year-old daughter, next shot his cook in the back, inflicting an usly flesh-wound, and then cut his own throat, falling dead on the floor! And yet it is claimed that a "bar" is indispensable to shotel, and that license for the liquor traffic may properly be upheld by a Christian public!—National Advocate.

### AMONG THE HINDOOS.

Temperance effort in Benares, India is meeting with remarkable success. A Brahmin "Mahaut," or religious teacher, named Keshub Ram Rey, enjoying the advantage of Western education as well as Eastern culture, has devoted his life to the advocacy of temperance, and is appealing strongly to the tribal and caste instincts of the people of ladia. The results hitherto have been signally encouraging, councils representing 40,000 as 50,000 people having adopted rules binding total abstinence upon their castes. All this has been done in less than two years, and the enthusiastic "Mahaut" is now bringing arguments and eloquence to bear upon other castes to follow the influential example already presented. The excise revenues show a great decrease in consequence, and liquor sellers have been led to petition the magistration in the cost of their

## DRUNKENNESS A URIME.

Dr. Henry A. Hartt is emphatic in his contradiction of the popular idea that drunkenness is a disease. He does not believe in the heredity theory.

"There can be no doubt that drunkenness "There can be no doubt that drunkenness becomes a disease in a certain class of cases, and it is recognized by the medical faculty universally under the title of dipsomania, says he. "But in all the instances of this malady which have come under my observation, it has invariably been the effect of a long course of dissipation. I have never seen a man who was born with this infirmity, or who he not been able for many varys of who has not been able, for many years of his life, to use alcohol or not as he choss. The disease is always produced by a continuous habit of vicious indulgence for a length of time and I am convinced that far too much importance is attached to heredits with regard both to this and to other make the continuous and to other make the continuous and the continuous and to other make the continuous and the continuous account of the continuous and the continuous with regard both to this and to other

### DRUNKENNESS IN PARIS. The idea prevalent that there is little of

no drunkenness in Paris arises from the French idea of what it is to be drunk. short time ago at an entertainment given by one of the public schools of Paris, a member of the Municipal Council was present to officiate in distributing prizes The said official acted in a manner which led four papers the next morning to say he was drunk. The statement was resented and the newspapers prosecuted. In the trial it was testified that the councilman talked incoherently, threat-ened to turn everybody out-of-doors said the school consisted of 500 blackguards abused the teachers and insulted several woabused the teachers and insulted several women. But nobody could say he was drunk—not being physicians, and not having seen him drink enough to make a man drunk. The jury considered it necessary to vindicate the gentleman's honor by fining each of the newspapers twenty-five frams (83), and declaring that it had not been proved that he was "drunk;" at the same time they recommended his removal from office on the ground that his actions were peculiar. No wonder that his actions were peculiar. No wonder-drunkenness is rare in Paris, if a man can't be called drunk except on a medical certificate!-Voice.

## WHAT IT WOULD DO.

The money paid for one glass of beer would pay for one loaf of bread.

The money paid for one glass of whisky would pay for one pound of beef.

The money paid for two glasses of beer would pay for a peck of potatoes. The money paid for two glasses of whisky would pay for one pound of coffee.

The money paid for three glasses of beer would pay for a quarter of a pound of tea.

The money paid for three glasses of whisky would pay for a quarter of a pound of tea.

would pay for a dressed fowl. would pay for a dressed fowl.

The money paid for four glasses of bear would pay for two dozen of eggs.

The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for three pounds of butter.

The money paid in one month for two glasses of beer a day would pay for a ton of

The money paid in one month for two glasses of whisky a day would pay for a suit

glasses of whisky a day would pay for a suit of clothes.

The money paid in one year for three glasses of beer a day would pay the rent for a small suite of rooms for one year.

The money paid in one year for three glasses of whisky a day would pay for an outfit of household furniture.

The money paid in one year for four glasses of beer a day would pay for a carriage.

The money paid in one year for four glasses of whisky a day would pay for a horse and harness.—Wooster Herald.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. There is no crime that intemperance does not commit.

If there were no moderate drinkers there would be no drunkards. The man who makes a business of drinking vill soon drink for a business. The unchangeable decree of God is, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."

The parents who neglect to teach their boys sound temperance principles, help the barkeeper. houses. Other men sells houses to buy whisky.

Getting men to use whisky and tobacco is one of the ways the devil has of taking up collection. The drunkard is not a drunkard from

choice, but because the devil won't let him be anything else The most successful saloon-keeper is the one who most successfully conceals the fact that the devil is his partner.

The man who can drink whisky a whole lifetime without being hurt by it is very apt to not be much account for anything else. A saloon-keeper's organ has for its motto.

Wine that maketh giad the heart of man.

—Psalm 104:15. The only wine that maketh glad the heart of man is the wine of salvation.

—Psalmanusikathol. Psalmanusikathol.

tion .- Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn. ALCOHOLIC GINGER INEBRIETY. According to the Philadelphia Times, what

it calls the "ginger habit" is becoming a serious addition to the ordinary alcoholic internperance in that city. It appears that Jamaica ginger, which contains a large percentage of alcohol, during the past few months has been extensively sold by many druggists for drinking purposes. One physician, Dr. MacConnell, is reported as saving: "The tincture of ginger can be bought for about five cents an ounce. It contains fully ninety-five percent. of alcohol, so that in an ounce of ginger there is more than two ounces of whisky." He adds. "The way it is now being used is amazing. I know a physician, a man very prominent in his profession, who died only a short time ago from the effects of ginger-drunking." He also mentions a druggist's store where a young girl came twice to his knowledge recently, buying each time two ounces of ginger. The druggist told him she had been in twelve times that day. He knew perance in that city. It appears that Jamaics ounces of ginger. The druzgist told him she had been in twelve times that day. He knew that her mother and sisters drank it, but it had not occurred to him that he should refuse to sell it to her. This same physician was called some time ago to attend a woman who admitted she was in the habit of drink who admitted sale was in the latter that ing sixteen ounces a day, and it appears that the majority of these Jamaica ginger customers are women. The Times urges that there should be legislation against the indiscriminate sale of Jamaica ginger, the same s there is against indiscriminate sale of os tuere is against indiscriminate sale of other alcoholic drinks. Added to this legis-lation there should certainly be a better edu-cation of the Philadelphia public concerning the beyerage use of alcohol itself in any form.

# mob may plead. As promptly as possible after the lament-ble occurrence at New Orleans, the Presi-

the North and South, especially fit him for this work. He was unanimously elected to the position by a convention of more than six hundred delegates appointed by the Gov-ernors of the several Southern States, and and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the Federal laws in the Federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official Southern Exposition, but is Commissioner of the Department of Information of the Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau. It is his special duty to furnish information the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if a system of co-operation that has be inaugu-rated between Boards of Trade, Chambers of criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in the Southern States. The way it is done Any one desiring information should write the State officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was to Mr. Patrick, at Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Patrick has the letter printed and sent to the various cities and towns, and the in

with Italy become the insurer of the lives o

this organization.

The Bureau is managed by an Executive Committee composed of one member from each State, who is elected by the delegates from his State appointed by the Governor. The General Manager is General F. B. Chil-ton, of Texas. The Permanent Exhibit and the Southern Exposition are under the man A Skiff With Twelve Men in It Capcrossing the river at St. Louis, Mo., was cautions as to amount to connivance.

# THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR

He Leaves Washington for the Far West.

A Description of the Special Presidential Train.

The President and Mrs. Harrison, with the party who will accompany them on their trip to the far West left Washington at midnight on the special train especially prepared for their use. Owing to the lateness of the hour only a few persons besides the railroad employes were at the station to witness the departure of the train. Among those who wished the Presidential party a pleasant and safe trip were: Private Secretary Halford, Miss Wanamaker, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker and Secretary Proctor. As the train drew out of the station

sociation.

Mr. Boyd will have general charge of the

which have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly furnished.
Each car exterior is painted in the Pullman made, which, besides a dining-room, contains a tensorial department and bath. The next is a sleeper, the New Zealand, upholstered in steel frieze plush, which is followed by the

At the rear and of the train is the observa-tion car Vacuma, containing six small draw-ing-rooms, each upholstered in silk plush of different colors, the woodwork of no two painted alike, and an observation-room; the

On the first day of his trip President Har-rison proceeded as far as Knoxville, Tenn.,

The second day's journey of the President and party extended from Knoxville, Tenn., whence he left at 4:30 o'clock in the morning

close all the facts relative to the deposit with that institution, the court held that the heirs must first furnish exact information as to the time and place of Isaac Phillip's death. This they were unable to do, and the matter

with the record still perfectly legible and furnishing the missing link.

The fortune is estimated at \$6,000,000, of THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

signed, with liabilities of several hundred thousand dollars.

TEN THOUSAND riotous weavers at Brad-

A Russian war vessel carrying military workmen was stopped while trying to pass through the Turkish Dardanelles, but after some diplomatic discussion she was permitted

Interior, who was shot at by a boy and slightly wounded, has resigned his port-

sons were injured. HENRY M. STANLEY has been appointed Governor of the Congo State by the King of

## LATER NEWS,

Salem Fields Cemetery, Long Island.

Ex-PRESIDENT MARTIN, of the Dover (N. H.) Shoe Company, on complaint of Adolph Meyers & Company, of Boston, was arrested, charged with embezzling stock of the company to the amount of \$50,000.

MRS. MARY FRANCES HALFORD, the wife

of chronic bronchitis. She had been an in-THE following representatives were named

A FIRE which resulted in the loss of five lives occurred at a house in High Road,

THE LABOR WORLD.

New York furniture workers have a glee

THE Mayor of Indianapolis took a hand in settling the carpenters' strike. In New York City there are over 150,000 people who earn less than sixty cents a day. SAN FRANCISCO'S unions have opened a

THERE are 7671 locomotive engineers em

Among the demands of the organized coal

Government employes in that country. THE Michigan Labor Bureau has been

Germans, 399 Canadians, 182 Irishmen, 153 Englishmen and 141 Polanders.

People Blown From a Buggy. The heaviest hail and wind storm that ever visited that section occurred at Gainesville, Texas, on a recent night. Hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs and to the depth of several

Hal Finnie and a young lady while driving

the young lady was only slightly hurt.

A large Baptist church was blown down in Era, and many other buildings suffered similarly. Many persons were seriously hurt by the blowing down of the houses in

erty. THE latest report of the Commission